**Health Emergencies in Large Populations (H.E.L.P.) course**

**Transversal Approaches to Violence: Sexual Violence**

**Time allocated: 90 minutes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Educational Objectives: What should participants be able to do at the end of the course** | **Enabling Objectives: The interim steps that build on each other and lead to the final educational objectives** | **Core issues** |
| 1. *Participants are able to* explain the nature of sexual violence in acute and protracted crises | * 1. *Participants are able* *to* describe different types of sexual violence and how these are part of violence overall, and why these may be widespread but remain invisible. | * Definition of sexual violence * Description gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual violence; forms of these two * Reasons for invisibility -> implications for knowing prevalence data and humanitarian priorities * Prevalent in all societies; Increase during crisis situations * Legal aspects (briefly) |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* identify different vulnerable groups (potential victims) and potential perpetrators of sexual violence | * Circumstances that increase the risks, e.g. * Changes in the social fabric due to the crisis situation, armed conflict, displacement, people deprived of freedom, gender inequality, homophobia * Characteristic of vulnerable groups, e.g. * Boys and girls * Women and men outside the social protection mechanisms and/or vulnerable due to lack of income, * Belonging to a certain group (e.g. ethnic minority, people deprived of freedom) * Characteristics perpetrators; wide variety, e.g. * Intimate partners * Sexual exploitation abuse by service providers (transactional sex); perpetrators may include humanitarian personnel * Armed groups, etc. |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* discuss main determinants of sexual violence in crisis situations | * Changes in the social fabric as result of the crisis * Lack of law and order * Increased stress * Decreased economic opportunity * Change in gender roles * In situations of armed conflict the following division is made * Opportunistic determinants * Practice of the entity (wide spread practice that is not sanctioned) * Strategic determinants (war tactic) |
| 1. *Participants are able to* explain the consequences of sexual violence, the needs of victims of SV and the challenges of addressing these needs | * 1. *Participants are able to* explain different consequences of sexual violence at the level of an individual, family and community | * Physical, psychological and socio-economic consequences at the three levels |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* explain the primary needs of victims of sexual violence | * Primary needs: Care, safety and survival * In particular: access to timely & appropriate health care (72h), including psychological support (72h = medical emergency) * Need to ensure: * Confidentiality when responding to the needs * Security of victims/survivors from further violations and reprisals |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* explainthe challenges in responding to the needs of victims of sexual violence and barriers victims may face to access services | * Non-visibility of sexual violence * Reasons that person does not access care * Non-availability of care * Unawareness of victims/survivors * Fear of retaliation, feelings of shame and guilt, taboo * Risks of safety * Logistical obstacles |
| 1. *Participants are able to* discuss how they can contribute to a comprehensive approach to address sexual violence in acute and protracted crises | * 1. *Participants are able to* explain principles of good practice and appropriate interventions for addressing primary needs of survivors of sexual violence | * Appropriate interventions * Post-exposure medical care (wound care and prevention of tetanus; presumptive STI treatment; post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), emergency contraception, prevention hepatitis B, prevention of human papilloma virus (HPV), * Mental health and psychosocial support * Collection of forensic evidence * Referrals; linking victims/survivors with other services * Principles: * Do no harm, confidentiality, non-judgmental * Holistic response (taking responsibility to take into account the multiple need; multi-layered) |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* identify interventions that enhance prevention and risk reduction of sexual violence | * Risk reduction, e.g. * Lighting; firewood/energy sources; distance water points /water patrols; secure sanitation, bathing and washing places; including economically vulnerable groups in assistance programmes * Community awareness, consultation with the community * Dialogue with authorities (community level, detaining authorities, armed forces) * Code of conduct for humanitarian workers in place and enforced |
| * 1. *Participants are able to* explain how they can integrate addressing sexual violence into their work to ensure that it constitutes a part of a comprehensive approach | *Participants reflect individually three minutes on how they can integrate this in their work -> discussion in plenary* |